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Outlines of

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United States History

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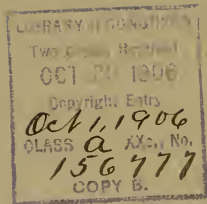
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INTRODUCTION.

These outlines have been written to assist both teacher and pupil in the study of United States History.

To carry out the plan of work, the pupil needs a drawing book for maps and illustrations.

Both teacher and pupil should have access to a reference library in which case any one text on United States History in the hands of the pupil will be sufficient.

The books referred to in the outline are Fiske's History of the United States, Thwaite's "The Colonies," Ridpath's United States History, McMaster's United States History, Andrews' United States History, Myers' General History, Montgomery's United States History, History of United States by Gibson, by Gordy, Jameson's Dictionary of American History, and Last Quarter Century of United States History by Andrews.

OUTLINES OF UNITED STATES HISTORY.

PERIODS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

- I. Aboriginal, — to 1492.
- II. Discovery and Exploration, 1607-1776.
- III. Colonial, 1607-1776.
- IV. Revolutionary, 1689-1789.
- V. National, 1789 to —.

Aboriginal Period.

Authority: Fiske, Ridpath, Andrews, Bryant.

Read "Hiawatha," by Longfellow.

Aborigines:—

I. Mound Builders.

- 1. Evidences. 2. Origin.
- 3. Characteristic and civilization.
- 4. Fate.

II. Indians.

- 1. Origin.
 - (1) Of name. (2) Race.
- 2. Characteristics.
- 3. Tribes. (Locate and tell state of civilization.)
 - (1) Iroquois. (2) Algonquins.
 - (3) Maskoki. (4) Pueblo.
 - (5) Incas.

In map books—A map of North America, locating Indians and Mound Builders, and drawings to illustrate their manner of life.

Period of Discovery and Exploration.

Authority: Ridpath's U. S. History, Greene's History of English people, Andrews' U. S. History, McMasters' U. S. History, and Fiske's U. S. History.

I. Discovery by Northmen.

- 1. Time, 986-1001.
- 2. Persons.
 - (1) Herjulfson. (2) Lief Erickson.
- 3. Place.
 - (1) Labrador. (2) New England Coast.
- 4. Evidences.
 - (1) Traditions of people. (2) Tower at Newport. (Now disputed.)
- 5. Results.
 - Nothing permanent.
- 6. Fate. Colonies devastated by a plague.

II. Introductory topics.

(Myers' General History, Barnes' General History.)

- 1. Revival of learning.
- 2. The Crusades.
 - Time. Object. Result.

3. Invention of printing.
 4. Geographical knowledge of the fifteenth century.
 - (1) Shape of earth.
 - (2) Size of earth.
 - (3) Parts of earth known.
 5. Commercial enterprise.
 6. Problem of the Middle Ages to find a shorter route to Asia.
- Four preliminary voyages by
- (1) Columbus, (2) Vespucci, (3) Da Gama, (4) Magellan.
- (Map of the world showing these voyages.)

III. Condition of European countries.

See Scudder's U. S. History, Myers' General History.

1. Spain. 2. Italy. 3. Portugal.
4. France. 5. England. 6. Norway.

IV. Spanish explorers.

(McMaster's U. S. History, Fiske's U. S. History, "Discovery of America," by Fiske.)

1. Columbus—1492, 1493, 1498, 1502.
2. Vespucci—1499.
3. Ponce de Leon—1512.
4. Balboa—1513.
5. Cordova—1517.
6. Cortez—1519-1521.
7. DeAyllon—1520.
8. Narvaez—1528.
9. Magellan—1519-1522.
10. De Soto—1539-1542.
11. Pizarro—1531-1536.
12. Cabrillo—1542.

V. English Explorers.

1. Cabot, Jno.—1497.
2. Cabot, Sebastian—1498.
3. Frobisher—1576.
4. Drake—1579.
5. Davis—1585.
6. Gilbert—1583.
7. Raleigh—1584.
8. Gosnold—1602.

VI. French explorers.

1. Verazzani—1524.
2. Cartier—1535.
3. Ribault—1562.
4. Laudonniere—1564.
5. Champlain—1603-1635.
6. Marquette—1673.
7. Joliet—1673.
8. La Salle—1682.

Read "Champlain and His Associates," by Frances Parkman.

VII. Dutch explorers.

1. Henry Hudson—1607.

VIII. Portuguese.

1. Cabral—1500.

(In map-books—Map of N. A. showing places visited by the explorers mentioned.)

IX. Summary.

Objects and results of explorations. (See Thwaite's "The Colonies.")

1. Spanish.

Object—

- (1). Wealth.
- (2). Conquest.
- (3). Settlement.

Result—Claimed United States under name of Florida.

2. English.

Object—

- (1). Passage to India.
- (2). Settlement.

Result—Claimed the coast from Cape Fear to Cape Hatteras, and country west to the Pacific.

3. French.

Object—

- (1). Fishing.
- (2). Missionary work.
- (3). Settlement.

Result—Claimed Canada and Mississippi valley.

4. Dutch.

Object—

- (1). Shorter Route to India.

Result—Claimed the territory between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers.

X. Additional topics.

1. Line of Demarcation.
2. Seven Cities of Cibola. (See Thwaite's The Colonies.)
3. Some Geographical Superstitions.
4. The Naming of the New World.
5. Ancient Commercial Routes to India.

Colonial Period—1607 to 1776.

See Ridpath's United States History, Fiske's United States History, Higginson's History of United States, McMaster's United States History.

Read: "To Have and to Hold," by Johnson.

- (1) "House of Seven Gables," by Hawthorne.
- (2) Daughters of the Revolution."
- (3) "Old Times in the Colonies," by Coffin.
- (4) "Standish of Standish," and
- (5) "Betty Alden," by Jane Austin.
- (6) "Minister's Wooing," by Harriet Beecher-Stowe.

Place in map book a map showing the thirteen original colonies,

and make drawing to illustrate the Colonial period on the opposite page.

I. Colonial Chart.

To the Teacher: Do not fill this chart in, until after the recitation each day. Allow the pupils to furnish, during the recitation, all information necessary for making the chart. See chart, pages 8 and 9.

II. Important Colonial Events. (For composition work, or review.)

1. Navigation Acts.
2. "United Colonies of New England"—Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Haven (1643).
3. Persecution of Quakers. (1656.)
4. Civil War in Maryland. (1655.)
5. Claybourn's Rebellion. (1645.)
6. Bacon's Rebellion. (1676.)
7. Pequot War. (1636.)
8. King Philip's War. (1675.)
9. Salem Witchcraft. (1692.)
10. Forms of Government existing in the Colonies.
 - (1) Charter—3. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.
 - (2) Proprietary—3. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Indiana.
 - (3) Royal or Urovincial—7. New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia.

11. Life in the Colonies.

- (1) New England.
- (2) Middle. (3) Southern.

(See Eggleston, Higginson, McMaster, Andrews.)

III. French in America—(McMaster, Andrews, Fiske).

Read Parkman's "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West"; also "Champlain and His Associates," Parkman. "Romance of Dollard," by Catherwood.

1. In Canada, (then Arcadia and New France) by Cartier. De Monts. Champlain. Frontenac.
2. Mississippi Valley or Louisiana, by Marquette and Joliet. La Salle. Tonty.
3. Florida, by Coligni. Ribault.
4. Results of these efforts.
 - (1) In New France.
 - (2) In Louisiana. (3) In Florida.

The Revolutionary Period, 1689 to 1789.

I. Inter-colonial Wars—A struggle for the possession of America.

Reference, McMaster, Fiske, Parkman's "A Half Century of Conflict."

1. King William's War.

Time, 1689-1697.

Nations in Europe—English vs. French.

Cause—King William's animosity toward Louis XIV.

Treaty—Ryswick.

Result—Boundaries remain unchanged.

2. Queen Anne's War.

Time—1702-1713.

Nations—French vs. English.

Cause—Spanish succession. Violation of treaty of Ryswick.

Treaty—Utrecht.

Results—England gained Acadia, and control of Newfoundland fisheries, named Acadia, Nova Scotia, and Port Royal, Annapolis.

3. King George's War.

Time—1744-1748.

Nations—England vs. France.

Cause—Austrian succession.

Treaty—Aix la Chapelle.

Results—Fix boundary line between Georgia and Florida.

(Review the work of the French explorers in the Mississippi valley.)

4. French and Indian War.

Reference, Andrews, Fiske, McMaster and Ridpath U. S. History.
Read Longfellow's "Evangeline," "The Seats of the Mighty," by Parker.

(1) Time, 1756-1763.

(2) Nations—French vs. English.

(4) Causes—

(a) Conflicting claims to territory.

(b) Old enmity between France and England.

(c) Conflict between the men of the two nations in attempting to colonize the Ohio valley.

(5) Preliminary events.

1753—Washington's journey. Object. Result.

1754—Attack on Ft. Necessity. Council at Albany. Franklin's plan of union.

1755—Ruin of Acadia. Expeditions against Ft. DuQuesne by Braddock; Niagara, Fontenac and Ticonderaga.

(War began in America two years in advance of its declaration in England.)

(6) Five objective points—

Name and Locate	Why Important	Date of Capture	By Whom
1. Ft. Du Quesne	Key to the West	1758	Gen. Forbes and Washington
2. Niagara	Controlled Fur Trade of Lakes	1759	Gen. Prideaux
3. Crown Point and Ticonderoga	Controlled Route to Canada	1759	Gen. Abercrombie
4. Louisburg	Controlled Newfoundland Fisheries	1758	Gen. Amherst
5. Quebec	Controlled St. Lawrence River	1759	Gen. Wolfe

(7) Commanders-in-chief.

(a) English—

Gen. Braddock.

Gen. Shirley.

Lord Loudon.

Gen. Abercrombie.

Gen. Amherst.

(b) French—

Baron Dieskau.

Marquis de Montcalm.

(8) Some important events.

(a) Attempts (successful and otherwise) to capture each of the five objective points.

(b) Braddock's campaign and defeat.

(c) Ruin of Acadia.

(d) Mason and Dixon line, 1763-67.

(e) Capture of Quebec by Wolfe.

(f) Pontiac's war, 1763. Cause. Result.

(9) Treaty.

Time, 1763. Place, Paris.

Provisions:

(a) France gave up all claims in America:

All east of the Mississippi river, excepting three small islands in the St. Lawrence and New Orleans, to England.

All west of the Mississippi and New Orleans to Spain.

(b) Spain ceded Florida to England in exchange for Cuba.

(10) Results of the war—See Andrews' U. S. History.

Geographical—France lost all possessions in America.

Financial—A debt of \$16,000,000, of which the colonists must pay \$11,000,000.

Military—Colonists acquired skill in warfare which proved of great assistance in '76.

Political—

(a) Enlightened the colonists as to their rights and privileges.

(b) Created a bond of union among the colonies.

(c) This war decided that the English language, laws and liberties should be planted forever in the continent of America.

COLONIAL PERIOD—

Colony	Time	Place	Nation	Object
1. Virginia	1607	Jamestown	English	Wealth
2. Massachusetts	1620 1628	Plymouth Salem	English	Escape from persecution
3. New York	1614 1623	Albany Manhattan Island	Dutch	Trade
4. New Hampshire	1623	Dover Portsmouth	English	Fishing Post
5. Connecticut	1633 1635 1638	Windsor Saybrook New Haven	English	Agriculture, Civil Freedom
6. Maryland	1534	St. Marys	English Catholics	Escape from persecution
7. Rhode Island	1636	Providence	Colonists from Massachusetts	Escape from persecution
8. Delaware	1638	Wilmington	Swedes	Civil freedom, agriculture
9. North Carolina	1650 1664	Chowan Valley Catawba River	Scotch and Colonists	Escape persecution agriculture
10. New Jersey	1664	Elizabethtown	English	Wealth, to take advantage of the liberal offers of proprietors
11. South Carolina	1670	Ashley River	English	Agriculture
12. Pennsylvania	1683	Philadelphia	English Quakers	Home for Quakers
13. Georgia	1732	Savannah	English	Home for poor

CHART.

Character of Settler.	Prominent Persons.	Events.
So-called gentlemen, lazy, dissolute.	Smith, Pocohontas, Rolfe, Dale, Griswold.	Starving time; Bacon's rebellion; slavery introduced.
Religious, temperate, industrious.	Jno. Carver, Miles Standish, Gov. Bradford, Roger Williams	Treat with Indians; Salem witchcraft Thanksgiving feast; religious persecution
Traders: hardy, honest industrious peasantry from Holland.	Four Dutch governors, particularly Peter Stuyvesant, Duke of York.	Annexation to Delaware; surrender to England.
Hardy courageous, enterprising.	Gorges and Mason.	Annexation to Massachusetts for protection.
Hardy industrious, religious.	Winthrop, Hooker, Andros, Yale.	Pequot war; charter; Yale College. Written Constitution*
Roman Catholics of good birth, families and servants.	Lords Baltimore Claybourne.	Claybourne's rebellion; civil war.
Same as of Massachusetts.	Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson.	Indian relations; democratic government.
Thrifty, industrious, Tolerant.	Lord Delaware, Wm Penn.	Conquest by Dutch; deeded to Wm. Penn.
Brave, patriotic, liberty-loving.	Clarendon, Culpepper.	Indian wars; trial of Grand Models.
Energetic, tolerant	Cartaret, Sr. and Jr.; Lord Berkeley, Penn.	First general assembly; collection of rents; division into East and West Jersev.
Originators of Southern hospitality; brave patriotic,	West, Sayle.	Slavery; Charleston founded; failure of Locke's Model.
Sober, industrious, peace loving	William Penn.	Treaty with Indians; secession of Delaware; First general assembly.
European peasantry	Oglethorpe, Wesley.	Treaty with Indians; war with Spaniards; slavery prohibited.

*First in history of the world.

NOTE:—"1643" is an important date, because in that year was founded "The League of United Colonies of New England.

In map books—

1. Map of the scene of French and Indian war.
2. Two illustrations of the period.
- (11) Topics for written recitation:
 - (a) Wm. Pitt. (b) Gen. Wolfe.
 - (c) Marquis de Montcalm.
 - (e) Pontiac.
 - (f) Council at Albany (1754).
 - (g) "Evangeline," by Longfellow.
 - (h) Washington.
- (12) Intervals before the revolution.
 - (a) The Colonists.
New England, Middle, Southern. Industries, education mode of living, loyalty to England.
 - (b) Affairs in England.

References: History of United States by Ridpath, Andrews, Smith, draws' U. S. History, Smith's U. S. History, Greene's History of the English people.

5. Revolutionary War.

Reference—History of United States by Ridpath, Andrews, Smith, Fiske, McMaster, and Greene's History of the English People.

Read—1, "Hugh Wynne," by S. Wier Mitchell; 2, "Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill; 3, "Janice Meredith," by Paul Leicester Ford, and "Daughters of the Revolution," by Coffin.

I. Causes—

Remote:

1. Right of arbitrary government claimed by Great Britain.
2. Personal character of King George III.
3. Remoteness of the colonies from the mother country.
4. Influence of France.
5. Taxation without representation.

Immediate:

1. Passage of certain acts by Parliament detrimental to the colonists.
 - (a) Navigation Acts (1631-1651-1660).
 - (b) Corporation Act (1733).
 - (c) Writs of Assistance (1761).
 - (d) Stamp Act (1765).
 - (e) Quartering or Mutiny Act (1766).
 - (f) Townshend Acts (1763).
 - (g) Boston Port Bill (1774).

II. Preliminary Events—(McMaster.)

1. Resolutions of Patrick Henry (1765). See Channing.
2. Organization of Liberty Societies.
 - (1) Sons of Liberty.
 - (2) Daughters of Liberty.

3. First Colonial Congress (1765). Declaration of Rights and Grievances.
4. Repeal of Stamp Act (1766).
5. Soldiers in New York (1770).
6. Boston Massacre.
7. Boston Tea Party (1773).
- III. First Continental Congress (1774). Representatives, fifty-five delegates from every colony except Rhode Island.
 1. Place—Philadelphia.
 2. Work—
 - (1) Declaration of Rights.
 - (2) Petition to King.
 - (3) Address to People of Canada.
 - (4) Address to people of Great Britain.
 - (5) Non-Intercourse Agreement.
- IV. Minute-Men Organized.
- V. Ten colonists noted for their resistance to British oppression.
- VI. Campaign and Events.

1775.

1. Battle of Lexington, April 19.
(Read "Paul Revere's Ride," Longfellow; "Concord Hymn," Emerson.)
2. Capture of Crown Point and Ticonderaga by Ethan Allen.
Result.—
3. Continental Congress, May 10.
Measures:
 - To Authorize issue of \$2,000,000.
 - To equip 20,000 men.
 - To appoint Washington as commander-in-chief.
 - To send final petition to the King of England.
4. Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
Commanders: (a) Prescott. (b) Howe.
5. Invasion of Canada by Arnold and Montgomery.
Result—Failure.
6. Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence at Mecklenburg, N. C.

1776.

Read "Spirit of Seventy-Six," by Bryant.

1. Siege of Boston by Washington. Evacuated by British on March 17.
2. Attack on Ft. Moultrie.
Declaration of Independence, July 4.
3. Congress—At Philadelphia. Measures:
 - Ambassadors sent to France.
 - Articles of Confederation proposed.
 - British offers of pardon received.

4. Washington's campaign in New York and in New Jersey.
Battle of Long Island.
Retreat to, and evacuation of, New York.
White Plains, Ft. Washington, Ft. Lee.
Gen. Lee at Northcastle.
Washington at Hackensack.
Retreat through New Jersey.
Capture of Trenton, December 26.

1777.

1. New York and New Jersey campaign—(concluded).
 - (1) Princeton, January 3.
 - (2) Winter quarters at Morristown.
2. Congress—
 - (1) Place—Philadelphia.
 - (2) Measures:
 - (a) Adoption of flag.
 - (b) Adoption of Articles of Confederation.
 - (c) War measures.

III.—Burgoyne's Campaign.

1. Object—To gain control of the Hudson and thus separate the colonies.
2. Plan—Burgoyne to advance from Yuleburg to Albany.
St. Leger to come from Oswego to Albany through the Mohawk valley.
Howe to take Philadelphia, then sail up the Hudson.
3. Military operations.
 1. Under Washington against Howe in Pennsylvania. Brandywine or Chad's Ford; Germantown; Capture of Philadelphia by British; Valley Forge, winter quarters for Americans.
 2. Under St. Leger. Battle of Oriskany Com. Herkimer.
3. Under Burgoyne against General Schuyler.
Capture of Ticonderoga.
Battle of Bennington.
Attack on Ft. Schuyler.
General Schuyler superseded by General Gates.
Battle of Bemis Heights or First Battle of Stillwater, September 19.
Second Battle of Stillwater, October 7.
Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, October 17.
4. Results of operations of 1777.
Washington's—Kept Howe from aiding Burgoyne.
Burgoyne's—Saved New York for the Americans.
Destroyed the British plan of war.
British made overtures of peace.
Americans secured the aid of France.
5. Winter quarters.

1. In Valley Forge. Baron von Steuben drills the American army. Americans.
Conway Cabal.
In Philadelphia. British.

1778.

1. The Alliance of France.
2. Proposals of peace from Great Britain.
3. Clinton succeeds Howe.
4. British evacuate Philadelphia.
5. Arnold in Command at Philadelphia.
6. Battle of Monmouth.
7. Attack on Newport by French fleet and Americans under Sullivan. French fleet sails for the West Indies.
8. British capture Savannah.
9. Massacre in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, by Butler and Brandt.
10. Massacre in Cherry Valley, New York, by Brandt.
11. Expedition of Geo. Rogers Clark to the Western frontier.
Read "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.
(1) Object—to quell Indian disturbances.
(2) Result—Gained the Northwest Territory from Ohio to Great Lakes for Virginia.
(3) Time—1777-1779.

1779.

1. Capture of Augusta by British.
2. Tryon's raid in Connecticut.
Object, to draw Washington from New York.
3. Recapture of Stony Point by Anthony Wayne.
4. Brier Creek, by General Ashe.
5. Siege of Savannah by General Lincoln and French fleet. Great loss to Americans.
6. Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations. (Wyoming and Cherry Valley avenged.)
7. Paul Jones on the sea.

1780.

1. Siege of Charleston by Clinton.
Result—Capture of the city. Surrender of Gen. Lincoln.
2. Work of the "Ragged Regiments" under Marion, Sumter and Lee.
3. Battle of Camden.
Com.—Am. Gates. Br. Cornwallis.
Result—Defeat of American Army. Death of De Kalb.
4. Treason of Arnold.
Cause—Plan—Result.
5. Battle of King's Mountain. (The Bennington of the South.)
6. Treaty with Holland.

1781.

Greene in command at the South.

1. Battle of Cowpens.
Am. Morgan. Br. Tarleton.
2. Mutiny of Pennsylvania soldiers.
3. Arnold in Virginia.
4. Greene retreats through the Carolinas, followed by Cornwallis.
5. Guilford Courthouse.
6. British under Cornwallis retreat to Wilmington, N. C.
7. Hobkirk's Hill.
8. Siege of Fort Ninety-six.
9. Eutaw Springs.
10. British shut up in Savannah and Charleston.
11. Cornwallis in Virginia against Lafayette.
12. Siege of Yorktown by Americans under Washington, French under Rochambeau, and the French fleet.
13. Surrender of Cornwallis, October 19.

Result—Close of war.

VII. Treaty of Peace.

1. Signed at Paris.
2. Time—September 3, 1783.
3. By delegates from England, France, Spain, Holland and America (Jay, Adams, Franklin).
4. Provisions:
 - (1) Great Britain acknowledged the independence of America.
 - (2) Boundaries—
East and North—As at present.
West—Mississippi river.
South—Florida.
 - (3) Free Navigation of Mississippi and Great Lakes guaranteed to the United States and Great Britain.
 - (4) Fishery rights granted to the Americans.
 - (5) England retained Canada and control of the St. Lawrence river.
 - (6) England granted Florida to Spain.

VIII. Commanders-in-Chief.

- 1A—Geo. Washington.
- 2B—(1) Thomas Gage.
(2) Sir William Howe.
(3) Sir Henry Clinton.
(4) Sir Guy Carleton.

IX. For review:

1. Revolutionary heroes.
2. An acrostic. (See below.)

Liberty

"1775—Lexington, April 19.

1776—Independence, July 4.

(Read "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.)

1777—Burgoyne's Surrender, October 19.

1778—Evacuation of Philadelphia, June 16.

1779—Retribution by General Sullivan.

1780—Treason of Arnold.

1781—Yorktown, October 19."

(The above acrostic will aid the pupils in remembering events of the Revolutionary War. Ask them to study event just preceding, and an event following.)

In map books—

1. Map of Revolutionary War.

2. Map showing Washington's retreat.

3. Map showing Burgoyne's campaign.

The decisive battles in the several wars of the United States are generally given as follows:

a. French and Indian. Taking of Quebec.

b. Revolution—Saratoga (turning point) and Yorktown (close); 1812, the naval victories on Lakes Erie and Champlain, and New Orleans; Mexican, taking of the City of Mexico.

c. Civil war, Gettysburg (turning point).

Appomattox (close).

d. Spanish-American war, Manila and Santiago—Our Times.

The Critical Period.

References: Thomas' U. S. History, Andrews' U. S. History, Fiske's Critical Period in U. S. History, Epochs in American History, Hart; Anderson's U. S. History, McMaster's U. S. History.

I. How the colonies became states.

II. Articles of confederation.

1. Origin.

2. Nature.

(1) Provided for legislative power only.

(2) States allowed only one vote.

(3) Sessions of legislature secret.

(4) Affirmative votes of nine states necessary to pass an ordinance.

3. Defects.

(1) Powers merely advisory.

(2) Made for war, not for peace.

(3) Made United States a loose union of independent commonwealths.

4. Adoption. 5. Operation.

III. Disturbances.

1. Shay's rebellion.

2. Mutiny of soldiers.

3. Imprisonment for debt.

IV. Congress (Last Continental).

1. Work.

(1) Established present system of land survey in ordinance of 1785. Origin of Public Domain.

2. Origin of territories: "Ordinance of 1787."

(1) Cause—Settlement of Northwestern territory.

(2) Provisions—

(a) Name. Territory of the U. S. Northwest of the Ohio river.

(b) Number of states, three to five.

(c) Slavery prohibited.

3. Adjournment, 1788.

V. Trade convention—

1. Time, 1786.

2. Place, Annapolis.

3. Object—To regulate commerce between states.

4. Result—None.

VI. Constitutional Convention—

1. Time, May to September, 1787.

2. Place, Philadelphia.

3. Personnel—Delegates from all the states excepting South Carolina and Rhode Island.

4. Object—Revision of Articles of confederation.

5. Plans—Virginia plan. (McMaster.) New Jersey plan.

6. Work—The Constitution of the United States.

7. Compromises—Three. Number of Senators and Representatives. Representatives of Slaves, 5 to 3. Importation of Slaves prohibited after 1808.

The constitution—

(1) Parts.—Preamble; Seven Articles; (later) Fifteen Amendments.

(2) Sources.

(3) Nature.

(4) Adoption by convention, 1787.

(5) Ratification by states, 1788 to 1790. (N. C. and R. I. excepted.)

(6) Operation, 1789 to 1906.

VII. Election of president and vice-president.

VIII. Inauguration of Washington at New York.

Time—April 30, 1789.

IX. Condition of country over which Washington was chosen to rule—
(See McMaster, Eggleston, Thomas' U. S. History.)

1. Population—

Number. Distribution.

Migration westward.

2. Cities—

Size. Conveniences.

Newspapers.

3. Communication—

Bad roads. Postoffice.

Stage coach. Steamboat.

4. The Ohio Valley.

Note—When the class has reached this period in history, the study of civil government should be introduced.

Text-book—U. S. Constitution in pupil's hands.

hoff C. G., and Dole's American Citizen.

For reference—Young, Civil Government; Hinsdale C. G.; Nord-

The pupils make a constitution by which the school is to be governed, exactly as the U. S. Constitution was made.

They organize their legislative body as the first congress was organized in the United States.

Their president and vice president are chosen according to Article II and Amendment XII of the Constitution.

Everything that is studied in the Constitution is made real in the school room.

This Study continues during the year, the class having one lesson a week, with occasionally an extra session of the Senate or the Supreme Court.

NATIONAL PERIOD.

1789—Washington's Administration—1797.

(The Father of His Country.)

I. Party in Power—Federalist.

II. Characterize the President.

III. Inauguration of President at N. Y., April 30.

IV. The Cabinet—See Smith's U. S. History. 1. Sec'y of State—Jefferson. 2. Secretary of Treasury—Hamilton. 3. Sec'y of War—Knox. 4. Attorney General—Edmond Randolph.

V. Civil affairs—1. Judiciary Organized. 2. Bill of Rights—First ten amendments to Constitution. 3. Naturalization Law, 1790.

VI. First Tariff Acts—1789.

VII. N. C. and R. I. ratify the Constitution, 1790.

VIII. Death of Franklin, 1790.

IX. Financial affairs—See Epochs of American History—Hart. Hamilton's Financial Measures. 1. Payment of Public Debt. (a) Provision for Payment of Debt in Full. (b) State Debts Assumed by Government. (c) Bonds Bearing Interest Issued to Amount of Debt—Funding the Debt. 2. National Revenue. (a) Duty on Imports. (b) Tonnage on Vessels. (c) Excise on Liquors. 3. Public Credit. (a) Mint at Philadelphia. (b) National Bank Chartered, 1791.

X. Location of the National Capital—Washington.

XI. States Admitted—Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee.

XII. Foreign Relations—1. With France.—(1793) Citizen Genet. 2. With England—Orders in Council. Jay's Treaty (1795). Provisions: (a) British to evacuate Forts Detroit, Oswego and Mackinaw. (b) Trade with West Indies allowed. (c) Compensation Made for Damage to Ships Captured in West Indies. 3. Treaty with Spain and Algiers (1795).

XIII. Cotton Gin by Eli Whitney, 1793.

XIV. Whiskey Insurrection, 1794.

XV. Fugitive Slave Law.

XVI. Campaign—(1) Candidates. (2) Issue—Relations with France and England.

XVII. Washington's Farewell Address—(Quote from this.) References—Epoch's of American History (Hart); Goldwin Smith's History of U. S.; McMaster's School History; Thomas' United States History; Andrews' U. S. History.

(In map books place two drawings illustrating two important events of the administration. Devote one-half hour each week to the study of the U. S. Constitution.)

1797—John Adams' Administration—1801.

(The Colossus of Independence.)

I. Party in Power—Federalist.

II. Characterize the President.

III. Condition of Navy.

IV. Trouble with France, or Quasi War (1797-1800). 1. X. Y. Z. Papers. 2. Napoleon's Treaty, 1800.

V. Alien and Sedition Laws (1798). Cause—Result.

VI. Naturalization Period Changed to fourteen years.

VII. Kentucky Resolutions (1799). Virginia Resolutions (1798). Cause—Alien and Sedition Laws.

VIII. Death of Washington, Dec. 14, 1799.

IX. Seat of Government Changed to Washington (1800).

X. Midnight Judiciary (1801). Parties—Federalist, Republican.

XI. Campaign. 1. Candidates. 2. Issue—Alien and Sedition Laws. 3. Result, Election of Adams.

(Reference—Thomas' U. S. History; Hart—Epochs of American History; Larned's Encyclopedia of History; Andrew's U. S. History; McMasters' U. S. History.)

1801—Jefferson's Administration—1809.

(Sage of Monticello.)

I. Party in Power—Republican.

II. Characterize the President.

III. In Congress. (1) President's Message—the first message written. (2) Army and Navy reduced. (3) Excise tax taken from whiskey. (4) Military Academy at West Point. (5) Naturalization period reduced to five years. (6) Repeal of alien and sedition laws.

IV. Purchase of Louisiana by Monroe and Livingston. (1) Object—To increase territory of the United States and gain control of the Mississippi. Object of French in selling—Napoleon needed the money to carry on his war. (2) Terms, \$15,000,000. (3) Time, 1803. Location (See map in Map Book).

V. Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804). Object—Exploration of territory acquired. Result—Helped establish our claim to Oregon Territory.

VI. Exploration of Zebulon Pike (1805). Object—(1) To discover source of Mississippi river, Result—Failure. Object—(2) To explore the Southwest. Discovery and naming of Pike's Peak.

VII. Duel between Hamilton and Burr (1804).

VIII. Twelfth Amendment (1804). Provided for a change in manner of electing the Vice President of United States.

IX. War with Tripoli (1801-1806). Cause—Demand of tribute from United States by Tripoli. Operations; bombardment of Tripoli. Result—United States no longer paid tribute to Tripoli.

X. Trouble with England and France. (See McMaster.) (Remote cause of war of 1812.) 1. English orders in council (1807). Every port on the face of the earth from which for any reason, British ships were excluded, was shut to neutrals unless they first stopped at a British port and received license to trade. 2. Milan Decree (1807)—France. Any ships which obeyed British orders in council, or entered any port from which French ships were excluded would be captured wherever found. 3. Embargo Act (1807)—America forbade all ships to leave American ports for a period of thirty days. Called "O-Grab-Me" Act. 4. Firing on the Chesapeake (1807).

XI. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason (1807). Read "A Man Without a Country," by E. E. Hale.

XII. Fulton's Steamboat (1807).

XIII. Importation of slaves forbidden (1808).

XIV. Campaigns. (1) Parties and candidates: Republican, Madison; Federalist, Pinckney. (2) Issue—War with England. (3) Result—Election of Madison.

1809—Madison's Administration—1817.

(Father of the Constitution.)

I. Party in Power—Republican.

II. Characterize the President.

III. Trouble with Indians in Northwest Territory. Battle of Tippecanoe (1811).

IV. The President and the Little Belt (1811).

1812.

V. War of 1812. War for Commercial Independence. 1. Time, 1812-1814. (See Greene's History of English People.)

2. Causes—Remote: Measures of retaliation; (a) Orders in Council; (b) Milan Decree; (c) Embargo Act; (d) Violation of neutral rights by British sailors; (e) Indian wars. Immediate—Impressment of American seamen.

3. Events—Campaign in Michigan and Canada—By Hull Van Rensselaer and Dearborn. Object—To invade and conquer Canada. Result—Loss of Northwest Territory. (2) On sea—Capture of 300 British prizes.

1813.

(1) Recovery of Northwest Territory. (2) Battle of Lake Erie; Perry's victory. (3) Capture and burning of York. (4) Fighting along the coast. (5) Creek Indians exterminated.

1814.

On Land—(1) Niagara; Lundy's Lane. (2) Plattsburg Bay by Thomas McDonough. (3) Burning of Washington. (4) Bombardment of Baltimore; Fort McHenry.

1815.

(1) Battle of New Orleans. (2) Work on Sea.

4. Treaty—Time, 1814; place, Ghent. Provisions: (1) Conquests restored; (2) "We have been at war; we shall now be at peace."

5. Results—(1) National debt increased to \$127,000,000. (2) Commerce ruined. (3) Manufactories established. (4) Prestige of United States established among other nations. (5) England virtually yielded "The Right of Search."

VI. Hartford Convention (1814). Place, Hartford. 1. Personnel—Federalists from New England. 2. Cause—War of 1812. 3. Resolutions: (1) A two thirds vote of Congress necessary for a declaration of war, or admission of a state. (2) Congress limited in its power over commerce. (3) Representation in Congress based upon number of free inhabitants. (4) Persons of Foreign birth ineligible to office. (5) President to serve but one term and not from same state two consecutive terms.

4. Result—Death of Federal Party.

VII. American Colonization Society organized (1816).

VIII. Charter of National Bank (1816) for twenty years.

IX. Tariff of 1816.

X. Campaign. 1. Parties and Candidates—Republican, Monroe; Federalist, King. 2. Issue—None clearly defined. 3. Result, Election of Monroe.

Reference—Epochs in United States History, Hart; McMaster; Greene's History of English People; Thomas' United States History; Andrews' United States History; Grady's United States History; Ridpath United States History; Larned's Encyclopedia.

In Map Books—Four illustrations and maps of war of 1812.

Reference—McMaster's United States History; Epochs in United States History, Hart; Thomas' United States History; Andrew's United States History.

1817—Monroe's Administration—1825.

(Era of good feeling.)

1. Party—Democratic, Republican.

II. Characterize the President.

III. Seminole war. Cause: 1. Depredations of Seminole Indians. 2. Jackson's raid in Florida. 3. Result, see Topic IV.

IV. Purchase of Florida from Spain. Time, 1819. United States pays Spain \$5,000,000, and Spain surrendered all claim to Texas.

V. Missouri Compromise—(See Thomas' United States History.)

1. Time, 1820. 2. Introduced by Thomas of Illinois, supported by Henry Clay. 3. Provisions: (1) Maine admitted as a free state, Missouri as a slave state; (2) slavery prohibited north of 36° 30' and west of the Mississippi in Louisiana purchase. 4. Result, slave question settled for twenty years.

VI. States admitted—Mississippi, 1818; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Maine, 1820; Missouri, 1821.

VII. Public Improvements—1. Erie canal, "Clinton's big ditch." 2. National road, projected from Cumberland to St. Louis; laid out to Vandalia, Ill.; graded to Plainfield; completed to Indianapolis, Ind.

VIII. Monroe Doctrine—1823 (see McMasters' United States History)—1. Causes: (1) Holy alliance, (1815) an alliance formed by the European countries—France, Russia, Prussia, Austria and Spain. Object, to maintain monarchical form of government in the colonies of those countries; (2) United States recognizes the independence of South American republics in 1822; (3) Attempts are made by Russia to found a colony on the Pacific coast. 2. Principles: (1) American continents no longer open to colonization by European countries; (2) United States would not meddle with political affairs in Europe; (3) Old world should not interfere with affairs of the new, nor seek to control the destinies of the nations of Western hemisphere.

IX. Tariff of 1824—A tariff for protection.

X. Visit of Lafayette, 1824-1825.

XI. Campaign: 1. Parties and candidates, (1) Democrat; (2) Whig. 2. Issue (Thomas), (1) Internal improvement at government expense; (2) Tariff for protection. 3. Result—Election of J. Q. Adams by house of representatives.

XII. Westward expansion—(See McMaster).

1825—John Q. Adams' Administration—1829. (The Walking Vocabulary.)

1. Party in power—National Republican.

II. Characterize the President.

III. Erie canal opened, 1825. Location, description.

IV. Anti-Mason society, disappearance of Morgan.

V. Death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, July 4, 1826.

VI. High protective tariff (1828). "Bill of Abominations."

VII. First railroad completed.

VIII. Webster's Dictionary (1828).

IX. Introduction of gas, India rubber, matches, steel pens, tomatoes.

X. American Peace Society.

XI. Pan-American congress—(1) Object, mutual protection of American republics; (2) result, none.

XII. Trouble with Creek Indians. (See Hart.)

XIII. Campaign—1. Parties and candidates. 2. Issue: Bank, protective tariff and internal improvement at government expense. 3. Result, Election of Andrew Jackson.

1829—Andrew Jackson's Administration—1837.
(Old Hickory.)

1. Party in power—Democratic.
- II. Characterize—(See Goldwin Smith's United States History; Andrews' United States History).
- III. Postmaster General added to cabinet.
- IV. Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet—(See Larned's Encyclopedia).
- V. Changes in the Civil Service—Spoils system inaugurated. "To the victors belong the spoils."
- VI. Mormonism—1830. Church established by Joseph Smith.
- VII. Webster-Hayne debate—1830. In the senate: 1. By Daniel Webster against Robert Hayne. 2. Cause: Foote's resolutions on the sale of public lands. 3. Subjects discussed: (1) Public lands; (2) Nullification; (3) The Constitution; (4) The Union. (See Johnson's "American Orations"; Hart's "Epochs in United States History.")
- VIII. Veto of National Bank—By Jackson, 1832. 1. Cause? 2. Result, panic of '37 and wild speculation.
- IX. Black Hawk War—1832.
- X. Calhoun's resignation as vice president.
- XI. Nullification of South Carolina (1832)—1. Leaders: (1) Calhoun; (2) Hayne. 2. Cause: Tariff. 3. Resignation of Hayne and Calhoun from senate. 4. Purport: (1) Tariff of '28 and '32 declared null and void; (2) In case the government interfered, South Carolina would be absolved from the Union. 5. Result: (1) Force act; (2) Clay's compromise.
- XII. Force Act—Troops to South Carolina.
- XIII. Webster-Calhoun debate. Cause: 1. Nullification; 2. Force act.
- XIV. Compromise of 1833 by Clay—(1) Provision: Reduction of tariff 10 per cent. every other year till 1841. Result: Healed the breach for the time being. (See Hart.)
- XV. Foreign Relations—With England: Recovered the West Indian trade for American ships. With France: Settlement of spoilation claims of 1803. (See Andrews.)
- XVI. Meteoric shower, 1833.
- XVII. McCormick's reaper, 1834.
- XVIII. Removal of public funds to state banks (1833). Result: 1. Increase of state banks. 2. Resolutions of censure.
- XIX. Indian territory organized.
- XX. Issue of Specie Circular, 1835.
- XXI. Great fire in New York, 1834.
- XXII. Second Seminole War, 1835-1842—1. Cause: Attempt to move Seminole Indians west of Mississippi. 2. Leader: Osceola. 3. Result: (1) Indians removed to West; (2) Maroons reduced to slavery; (3) 1,500 whites lost; (4) cost \$4,000,000. (See Andrews.)
- XXIII. State admitted—Michigan, 1837.
- XXIV. Campaign—1. Parties and candidates: (1) Democratic—Van Buren; (2) Whig—Harrison. 2. Issue: (1) The bank; (2) tariff.

3. Results: Election of Van Buren—"Jackson's third term."

In Map Books—Five illustrations and map of acquired territory.

XXV. Topics for Written recitation: 1. Henry Clay. 2. D. Webster. 3. Andrew Jackson. 4. Robert Hayne. 5. J. C. Calhoun. 6. W. C. Bryant. 7. Washington Irving. 8. J. F. Cooper. 9. H. W. Longfellow. 10. J. G. Whittier.

XXVI. For Literature during Jackson's administration see Thomas.

Martin Van Buren's Administration, 1837—1841.

"A man of fine courage and elevation of view: In rejecting overtures of annexation from Texas. In settling Canadian Rebellion. In finishing Seminole War."

("The Little Magician.")

I. Characterize.

II. Party in Power—Democratic. Vice President, R. M. Johnson.

III. Panic of '37.

1. Causes: (1) Veto of National Bank; (2) Distribution of Public Funds among State Banks. (3) Wild speculation in Western lands.

2. Result—(1) Failures in private business. (2) Ruin of public credit of United States with foreign countries. (3) Sub-Treasury scheme. (See Topic VIII).

IV. Canadian Rebellion—1837.

1. Cause?

2. Result?

V. Slavery.

1. Murder of Lovejoy.

2. Texas applies for admission (1837).

3. Mobbing of Garrison.

4. Second Seminole war (1835-1842).

5. Anti slavery societies organized.

VI. First Normal School at Lexington, Mass., (1839) by Edmond Dwight.

VII. Temperance Reform, 1840. "The Washingtonian Society."

VIII. Sub-Treasury Bill or Independent Treasury Bill—1840.

1. Cause—Panic of '37.

2. Provisions: (1) All money collected by United States officials to be turned over to the "Receivers General." (2) "Rooms, Vaults and Safes" to be provided for safe keeping of that money. (3) These "rooms, etc.," to be at Boston, New York, Charleston and St. Louis.

3. Result—Bill, passed in 1840, was repealed in 1841, was re-enacted in 1846, and is still in force.

IX. Campaign—"Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign."

1. Parties and Candidates—(1) Whig, Harrison and Tyler. (2) Democratic, Van Buren. (3) Liberty, Birney.

2. Issue—Slavery, Bank, Tariff.

3. Result—Election of Harrison and Tyler.

Reference—McMaster's U. S. History, Epochs in American History by Hart, Thomas' U. S. History, Andrews' U. S. History, Jameson's Dictionary of American History.

In Map Books—One illustration of Van Buren's administration.

Harrison and Tyler's Administration, 1841—1845.

- I. Party in Power—Whig.
- II. Characterize the President.
- III. Death of President Harrison.

Tyler, President.

- I. Party in Power.
 - 1. Whig Senate.
 - 2. Democratic House.
 - 3. President who was neither a Whig nor a Democrat.
- II. Repeal of Sub-Treasury Bill, 1841.
- III. Veto of National Bank, 1841, followed by the resignation of the cabinet.
- IV. Bankrupt Law passed, 1841.
- V. Webster-Ashburton treaty (1842), or Treaty of Washington. (See Wilson, "Epochs in U. S. History.")
 - 1. By Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton.
 - 2. Provisions—(1) Settled Northeast boundary. (2) Settled the "right of search." (3) Defined U. S. Fishing rights in British waters.
- VI. Dorr's Rebellion, 1842—in Rhode Island.
 - 1. Suffrage.
 - 2. Change in Constitution of State.
 - 3. Leader—Thos. W. Dorr.
- VII. Trouble with the Mormons. Migration to Utah.
- VIII. Inventions.
 - 1. Telegraph by Morse, 1837-1844.
 - 2. Vulcanization of rubber, 1844.
- IX. Whitman's work for Oregon. Resulted in saving of Oregon for United States.
- X. First treaty with China (1844).
- XI. Anti-rent riots in New York (1845).
- XII. Campaign.
 - 1. Parties and candidates—(1) Democratic, Polk. (2) Whig, Clay. (3) Liberty, Birney.
 - 2. Issue—Annexation of Texas.
 - 3. Result—(1) Election of Polk. (2) Annexation of Texas.
- XIII. Annexation of Texas, 1845.
 - 1. Interesting dates in History of Texas: (1) Battle of San Jacinto, 1836. (2) Independence from Mexico, 1837. (3) Application for admission, 1837. (4) Annexed to United States, 1845 (March). (5) Became a state, 1845 (December).

References, Larned's Encyclopedia of History, Andrew's U. S. History, McMaster's U. S. History and Goldwin Smith's U. S. History.
In Map Book—An illustration of Harrison and Tyler's administration.

1845—James K. Polk's Administration—1849.

- I. Party in Power—Democratic.
- II. Characterize the President.
- III.—Naval School at Annapolis, 1845.
- IV. Last expedition of Sir John Franklin, 1845.
- V. Settlement of Northwest boundary (1846) by a treaty. Provided that 49° north latitude be the northwest boundary. (See 'Whitman's Work for Oregon,' during Tyler's administration.)
Results of treaty—
 1. Saved Oregon for United States.
 2. Averted war with Great Britain.
- VI. Inventions.
 1. Sewing machine by Howe, 1846.
 2. Cylinder printing press by Hoe, 1847.
- VII. Passage of Independent Treasury Bill, 1846. (See panic of '37, and Sub-Treasury bill in Wilson's Epochs of U. S. History.)
- VIII. Smithsonian Institute, 1846.
- IX. Wilmot proviso, 1846.
 1. Cause—Requisition of \$2,000,000 to settle boundary question with Mexico.
 2. Provisions—The request to be granted, provided no slavery be allowed in the territory acquired from Mexico.
 3. Result—Failed to pass, and the question was settled, in part, by Mexican war.
- X. Mexican War. (Andrews' United States History; Thomas' United States History.)
 1. Time, 1846-1848. .
 2. Cause—
 - (1) Boundary line between Texas and Mexico.
 - (2) Occupation of disputed territory.
 3. Commanders-in chief—United States, General Scott; Mexico, Santa Anna.
 4. Preliminary events—
 - (1) Occupation of disputed territory by Taylor.
 - (2) Palo Alto.
 - (3) Resaca de la Palma.
 - (4) Matamoras.
 5. Declaration of War, May 13, 1846.
(Lincoln's "Spot Resolutions," McMaster.)
 6. Campaigns—Preliminary campaign by Fremont (1845) (third expedition west). Object—To occupy California.
 - (1) By Kearney from Leavenworth west, through New Mexico and Arizona. Object—To occupy territory in New Mexico.
 - Engagements—Santa Fe.
 - (2) By Taylor. Object—To occupy disputed territory.

(See "Preliminary Events.")

Engagements—

- (1) Monterey; Buena Vista (1847), by Scott.
- (2) Capture of Vera Cruz (1847).
- (3) Cerro Gordo.
- (4) Puebla.
- (5) Chapultepec.
- (6) Mexico City (1847).

7. Treaty.

- (1) Time—February 14, 1848. —
- (2) Place—Guadalupe Hidalgo.
- (3) By commissioners from United States and Mexico.
- (4) Provisions—
 - (a) Rio Grande river, the boundary between United States and Mexico.
 - (b) California, New Mexico and part of Arizona ceded to the United States.
 - (c) United States to pay Mexico \$15,000,000 and to assume \$3,500,000 due Texan citizens.

8. Results of war—

- (1) Revived question of slavery in United States politics.
- (2) United States acquired 500,000 square miles of territory.
- (3) Trained soldiers for the Civil War.

9. Some things said—

- (1) Only war United States ever waged for acquisition of territory.
- (2) Repetition of the story of "The Wolf and the Lamb."

Note: Place map of this war in map-book with one illustration.

XI. New tariff law providing for tariff for revenue only.

XII. Gold in California, 1849.

XIII. Department of the Interior created March, 1849.

XIV. Campaign. Parties and candidates—

1. Whig, Taylor and Fillmore. Democratic, Cass. Free Soil, Van Buren.
2. Issue—Slavery.
3. Result—Taylor and Fillmore elected.

1849—Taylor and Fillmore's Administration—1853.

(See Johnston's "American Orations" for the speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun.)

I. Party in Power—Whig.

II. Characterize General Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready."

III. California applies for admission.

IV. Invasion of Cuba by Lopez, 1849-1851. (See Larned's Encyclopedia of History.)

V. Omnibus bill. (See McMaster's United States History.)

1. Time—1850.
2. Cause—
 - (1) Application of California for admission to Union.
 - (2) Settlement of Slavery in the new territory.

(3) Enactment—at different times in three bills.

4. Supporters—Whigs: Clay, Webster, Seward.

5. Provisions—See McMaster's United States History. First bill—

(1) Admission of California as a free state.

(2) Territorial government for New Mexico and Utah.

(3) The present northern and western boundary of Texas with a gift of money, \$10,000,000.

Second bill. (4) Prohibition of slave trade in District of Columbia.

Third bill. (5) Fugitive Slave Law, providing for the capture and delivery of fugitive slaves.

6. Results—

(1) Multiplied the opponents of slavery.

(2) Killed the Whig party.

VI. Death of Taylor, 1850; Calhoun, 1850; Clay, 1852; Webster, 1852.

VII. Publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 1852, by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

VIII. Clayton-Bulwer treaty, 1850. (See Wilson's Epochs in United States History.)

1. Provisions—Establishing a joint Anglo-American protectorate over any ship canal that might be cut through the Isthmus of Panama.

Note: More than thirty years to elapse before it was needed.

IX. Letter postage reduced to three cents.

X. Maine law (Prohibition law) passed 1851.

XI. Kossuth's visit to United States, 1851-1852.

XII. Personal Liberty bill passed in New England. U. G. R. R. (Under-Ground Railroad) in operation 1852.

VIII. Campaign.

1. Parties and candidates—

(1) Whig, Winfield Scott; Democratic, Franklin Pierce; Free Soil, Hale.

(2) Issue—Slavery.

(3) Result—Pierce elected.

In map-books—One illustration of Taylor and Fillmore's administration.

1853—Administration of Franklin Pierce—1857.

I. Party in Power—Northern Democrat.

II. Characterization of President—Northern man with Southern principles.

III. Gadsden purchase—By Henry Gadsden for United States.

1. Cause—Boundary Dispute.

2. Time—1853.

3. Territory acquired, 45,535 square miles of territory south of New Mexico.

4. Terms, \$10,000,000 paid to Mexico.

IV. Arctic Expeditions for scientific purposes by Dr. Kane.

Time—1853-1858.

V. Perry's treaty with Japan, 1854.

1. By Commodore Perry.
2. Object—To gain commercial privileges in the Orient.
3. Provisions—Opened ports of Japan to America.

VI. Filibustering expeditions into Cuba by William Walker, 1853-1858.

VII. Ostend Manifesto (see Andrews' U. S. History), 1854.

1. Place—Ostend, Belgium.
2. By the American ministers to England, France and Spain.
3. Cause—See Topic VI.
4. Principles—
 - (1) Acquisition of Cuba would be advantageous to the United States.
 - (2) If Spain refused to sell Cuba, United States would be justified in wresting it from her. (See Wilson, Epochs of American History.)

VIII. World's Fair at New York, 1853.

IX. Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1854. (See Andrews, Thomas and McMaster.)

1. By Stephen A. Douglas.
2. Cause—
 - (1) Territorial organization of land west of the Missouri river.
 - (2) To compromise with the South on the slavery question.
3. Provisions—Doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" promulgated.
 - (1) Two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, to be organized.
 - (2) Question of slavery, i. e., as to whether the territories should be free or slave when they became states, left to the people.
4. Result—
 - (1) Civil war in Kansas.
 - (2) Party feeling in Congress: Assault on Charles Sumner.
 - (3) Congress no longer controlled slavery in the territories.

X. Brook's assault on Charles Sumner, 1856. (See Topic IX.)

XI. Topeka Constitution for Kansas; free; 1855 and 1856. (See Andrews.)

1. First National Republican Convention in 1856. (See McMaster.)
2. Principles:
 - (1) Internal improvements.
 - (2) Protection.
 - (3) National banking system.
 - (4) Required confinement of slavery to narrowest constitutional limits.
3. Composed of Northern Whigs, Anti-Lecompton Democrats and Know-Nothings.

XIII. Railroads:

1. Panama Railroad completed in 1855.
2. Pacific Railroad surveyed in 1853.

XIV. Campaign—

1. Candidates and parties:

- (1) Republican—Fremont.
- (2) Democratic—Buchanan.
- (3) Whigs—Fillmore.

2. Issue—Extension of slavery.
3. Result—Election of Buchanan.

Note—In map-books, one illustration and a map of the territory acquired.

Topics for review:

1. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
 2. Wilmot proviso.
 3. Omnibus Bill.
 4. Personal Liberty bills.
 5. Invasion of Cuba.
-

1857—Administration of James Buchanan—1861.

I. Party in Power—Democratic.

II. Characterize the President.

III. Dred Scott decision (1857).

1. Question—Status of the negro.
2. Place—Supreme Court of the United States.
3. Decision—Dred Scott was not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution; that he had no rightful standing in the lower courts.

“The negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect.”—Chief Justice Taney.

4. Result:

- (1) More “Personal Liberty” bills.
- (2) Negro brought back to slavery.

IV. Personal Liberty bills (1857).

1. Cause—Fugitive Slave Law.
2. Provision—Help for fugitive slaves.
3. Result—One of the remote causes of Civil War.

V. Rebellion in Utah (1857-1860).

VI. Panic of 1857.

Cause—Reckless speculation.

VII. Trouble in Kansas, “Lecompton Constitution.” 1857-1858.

VIII. Atlantic cable by Cyrus W. Field, three attempts.

1. 1857, failure.
2. 1858, failure.
3. 1858, from Valencia Bay, Ireland, to Trinity Bay, New Found-land, successful for three weeks.

IX. Lincoln-Douglass debate (1858).

Cause—Race for senatorship of Illinois.

Subjects—Political issues of the day.

Result:

- (1) Douglass made senator from Illinois.
- (2) Lincoln won a national reputation which gained for him the nomination for president of the United States.

X. John Brown's Raid, 1859.

1. Place—Virginia.
2. Object—To stir up an insurrection among the slaves and thus secure their liberation.
3. Result:
 - (a) Arsenal at Harper's Ferry seized.
 - (b) Leader captured and hanged for treason against Virginia.
 - (c) Breach between the North and South widened.

XI. States admitted:

1. Minnesota, 1858.
2. Oregon, 1859.
3. Kansas, 1861.

XII. Campaign:

1. Parties and candidates:
 - (a) Republican, Lincoln.
 - (b) Northern Democrat, Douglass.
 - (c) Southern Democrat, Breckenridge.
 - (d) Constitutional Union, Bell.
 2. Issue—Slavery.
 3. Result:
 - (a) Election of Lincoln.
 - (b) Secession of Southern states (headed by South Carolina).
- Note—Platforms of political parties (in brief):

Republican.

Right and duty of Congress to forbid slavery.

Northern Democrats.

Supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill

Southern Democrats.

Right and duty of Congress to protect slavery in the territories.

Constitutional Union.

The Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the law.

XIII. The Southern Confederacy:

1. Formation—1860 and 1861.
2. Name—The Confederate States of America.
3. Officers—President, J. Davis; Vice President, A. H. Stephens.
4. States belonging: (1) South Carolina, (2) Georgia, (3) Florida, (4) Alabama, (5) Mississippi, (6) Louisiana, (7) Texas. Later: (8) North Carolina, (9) Virginia, (10) Tennessee, (11) Arkansas.
5. Capital:
 - (a) Montgomery, Ala.
 - (b) Richmond, Va. (later).

1861—Administration of Lincoln—1865.

- I. Party in Power—Republican.
- II. Characterize the President. (Read "Hapgood's Life of Lincoln"; also "Life of Lincoln" by Hay.)
- III. The Civil War, or "War for the Union."
 1. Time—1861-1865.
 2. Place—South of Mason and Dixon's line.

3. Causes:

(1) Remote—

- (a) Want of intercourse between the North and South.
- (b) Different construction put upon the Constitution.
- (c) Different system of labor.
- (d) Increase of territory.

(2) Immediate—

- (a) Slavery.
- (b) Secession.

See Andrew's U. S. History, Epochs of U. S. History, by Wilson; McMaster's U. S. History; Standard History of U. S., by Ellis.

4. Acts and Events Influencing—

- (a) Cotton gin, 1793.
- (b) Fugitive Slave Laws, 1793-1850.
- (c) Tariff Laws (1816-1833).
- (d) Missouri Compromise (1820).
- (e) Nullification of South Carolina (1832).
- (f) Annexation of Texas (1845).
- (g) Wilmot Proviso (1846).
- (h) Omnibus Bill (1850).
- (i) Kansas-Nebraska Bill (1854).
- (j) Personal Liberty Bills (1857).
- (k) Dred Scott Decision (1859).
- (l) John Brown's Raid (1859).
- (m) Publication of Partisan books.
- (n) Anti-Slavery Societies.
- (o) Formation of New Political Parties.

5. Commanders-in-Chief—

- (1) Federalist—Scott, Halleck, McClellan, Grant.
- (2) Confederate—Johnston, Lee.

6. Campaign and Events—

1861.

- 1. Attack on Ft. Sumter, April 12.
- 2. Call for 75,000 troops by Lincoln.
- 3. Riot in Baltimore, April 19.
- 4. Blockade of Southern States declared.
- 5. Secession of Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia.
- 6. Campaign in Virginia—
 - Occupation of Alexandria.
 - Death of Col. Ellsworth.
 - Skirmishes in Shenandoah Valley.
 - Battle of Bull Run, July 21.
 - Commanders: Federal—McDowell. Confederate—Beauregard and Johnstone.

Results—

- (1) Defeat of Federal troops.
- (2) Encouraged South to consider themselves invincible.

- (3) Taught North that war would not be short.
- (4) McClellan given command of troops east of Ohio.
- 7. Campaign in Missouri—(Read "The Crisis.")
Object—To keep Missouri in the Union.
Engagements—Booneville, June 18; Williamson's Creek, Aug. 10.
Result—Prevented secession of Missouri.
- 8. Expedition against Port Royal, S. C., under Dupont; troops under Sherman.
Results—Capture of the fort, the finest harbor on the southern coast.
- 9. Removal of Confederate capital to Richmond, Va.
- 10. Trent Affair—
Object of Attack: To intercept Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell.
Result—Almost a war with England. Commissioners returned to the South.
- 11. Attitude of foreign nations, particularly England, France and Russia.
- 12. McClellan appointed General in Chief.
- 13. Result of year's work—Northern states make preparation for war. France and England recognize Southern States as belligerents.

1863.

- 1. Merrimac and the Union fleet (March 8).
Place—Hampton Roads.
The Merrimac and the Monitor (March 9).
Result—Drawn battle. Revolution of naval warfare.
Note—Study John Ericsson.
- 2. Campaign in Kentucky, Tennessee and the West—
Object—To break Confederate line.
Commanders—Federal, Halleck. Confederate, Johnstone (killed at Shiloh).
Engagements—
 - (1) Confederates evacuate Fort Henry.
 - (2) Capture of Fort Donelson by Grant and Commodore Foote.
"No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted."—U. S. Grant.
 - (4) Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7.
Commanders—Grant against Johnstone.
Result—Confederates forced to retire. Grant advances to Corinth.
- 3. Campaign in the East—
Object—To capture Richmond; to defend Washington. (See McMaster.)
Engagements during advance on Richmond.
 - (1) Siege of Yorktown and Williamsburg.
 - (2) Battle of Fair Oaks (Johnston wounded), May 31, June 1.
 - (3) Jackson's Raid in the Shenandoah Valley.

(4) Seven Days' Battle, or the Peninsular campaign.

Time—June 26 to July 1.

Commanders—McClellan against Joseph Johnston and Lee.

At (a) Mechanicsville.

(b) Gaines' Mill.

(c) Frazier's Farm.

(d) Malvern Hill.

(e) McClellan retreats to Harrison's Landing. Halleck appointed General in Chief.

4. Pope's campaign in Virginia.

Object—To capture Richmond.

Engagements—Stuart's Raid; Battle of Bull Run.

Result—Defeat of Federal army; Pope joins McClellan.

5. Opening of the Mississippi.

From north by Pope and Comodore Foote.

(1) Surrender of Island No. 10 (April 7).

(2) Engagement at Fort Pillow (May 10).

(3) Capture of Memphis (June 6).

(4) From south by Farragut and General Butler:—

Capture of New Orleans (April 25).

Result—Mississippi opened from source to mouth excepting Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

6. Bragg's Invasion of Kentucky.

Object—To break through the Union line and drive it back.

Opposed by Buell.

Bragg marches from Chattanooga northward (August 30).

Buell marches from Nashville to Louisville.

(1) Battle of Perryville.

Union troops in Nashville under Rosecrans.

(2) Battle of Murfreesboro (December 31 and January 2).

Commanders—Rosecrans against Bragg.

Result—Defeat of Confederates.

Results of campaign—All attempts to recover Kentucky abandoned.

7. Campaign in Mississippi.

Object—To capture Confederate stores.

Commanders—Grant (F.) against Van Dorn and Price (C.)

Engagements—

(1) Battle of Iuka.

(2) Battle of Corinth.

Result—Capture of Confederate stores.

8. Lee's Invasion of Maryland.

Object—To capture Washington.

Engagements—

(1) South Mountain.

(2) Surrender of Harper's Ferry to Johnston (Sept. 14).

(3) Antietam or Battle of Sharpsburg (Sept. 17).

Commanders—McClellan (F.) against Lee (C.)

(4) Lee's retreat into Virginia.

(5) Fredericksburg (Dec. 13).

Defeat of Federalists.

Burnside against Lee.

Result of campaign—

(1) Confederates driven southward.

(2) McClellan loses his command.

(3) Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation issued by Lincoln
Sept. 22, 1862.

9. Result of year's work—

Fortunes about evenly divided.

North—Opened the Mississippi.

South—Saved Richmond for the Confederacy.

Slaves declared "contraband of war."

Note—In map books, place maps showing principal campaigns of
1862.

1863.

I. Emancipation Proclamation Jan. 1, 1863.

1. Preliminary proclamation on September 22, 1862, freeing
slaves unless the Confederate States returned to their allegi-
ance by Jan. 1, 1863. (See McMasters' U. S. History; also Wil-
son's Epochs of U. S. History.)

2. Reasons for issue of Emancipation Proclamation:

(a) To make the North more zealous.

(b) To prevent England from acknowledging the independ-
ence of the South.

(c) As a "fit and necessary war measure," Lincoln.

II. Burnside superseded by Hooker.

III. Campaign in Virginia and the East.

Commanders—Union, Hooker and Meade; Confederate, Lee and
Jackson.

Engagements—

1. Chancellorsville, May 2-3; Confederates successful; (Stone-
wall Jackson killed).

2. Lee's second invasion of the North; (Hooker resigns and is
succeeded by Meade).

Gettysburg—July 1-4; losses 23,000 on each side. Lee's re-
treat into Virginia. Union forces north side of Rapahan-
nock. (Study Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.)

Results of campaign—

(1) Turning of the tide of war.

(2) Confederates abandoned all hope of entering the North.

IV. Opening of the Mississippi by Grant and Porter. (See McMaster.)

1. Grant below Vicksburg.

2. Point Gibson; Pemberton defeated.

3. Jackson—Johnston defeated.

4. Siege of Vicksburg (seven weeks).

5. Surrender of Port Hudson (July 9).

Result—

- (1) Louisiana and Texas cut off from the remainder of the Confederacy.
- (2) "Mississippi flowed unvexed to the sea," Lincoln.

V. Tennessee—

1. Campaign by Bragg against Rosecrans.
2. Object to gain Tennessee.
3. Engagements—
 - (1) Chickamauga (Sept. 19-20). Rosecrans and Thomas, Federals; Bragg and Longstreet, Confederates.
 - (2) Siege of Chattanooga (Nov. 23-25). Commanders—Rosecrans and Thomas reinforced by Grant, Hooker and Sherman, Union; Bragg, Confederate.
 - (3) Battle of Lookout Mountain (Battle above the Clouds). Commanders—Hooker, Union; Bragg, Confederate.
4. Scaling of Missionary Ridge (Nov. 25).

Result—

- (1) Confederates driven from Tennessee.
- (2) Bragg superseded by Johnston.

VI Siege of Charleston by Admiral Dupont. Unsuccessful; fleet withdrawn.

VII. Draft Riots, New York City.

1864.

1. Commanders of Armies—

Union—

- (1) Grant, lieutenant general, in command of Eastern forces.
- (2) Sherman, commander of Western army.

Confederate—

- (1) Lee in East;
- (2) Johnson superseded by Hood in West.

2. Plan of campaign (McMaster).

- (1) By Grant—to drive Lee back and take Richmond.
- (2) By Sherman—to attack Johnston and push his way to the sea.

3. Campaign in West, Sherman against Johnston.

- (1) Sherman's advance to Atlanta. Battle at Resaca; battle at Kenesaw Mountain. (Johnston is superseded by Hood.)
- (2) Capture of Atlanta, Sept. 5.
- (3) Hood at Nashville is followed by Thomas. Battle of Nashville.

Result—Hood's army destroyed Dec. 15.

- (4) Sherman's march to the Sea. Capture of Savannah. Sherman rests a month at Savannah.

(5) Results of Campaign—

- (a) Confederacy shown to be an empty shell.
- (b) Country devastated.
- (c) Resistance in West at an end.

4. Campaign in the East by General Grant against General Lee.

Object—to take Richmond.

Engagements—

- (1) Battle of Wilderness (May 5-6); Confederate advantage.
- (2) Spottsylvania Court House (May 10-12); Confederate advantage.
- (3) Cold Harbor, June 3.
- (4) Attack on Petersburg (June 18).
- (5) Mine explosion at Petersburg (July 30).
- (6) Capture of Weldon R. R. (Aug. 18).

Result—Grant ready to annihilate Lee's army and destroy the Confederacy.

5. Early in Shenandoah Valley.

Object—To attract Grant's attention from Lee.

Operations—

- (1) Sigel and Hunter driven down the valley by Early.
 - (2) Washington threatened. (Defended by Lew Wallace.)
 - (3) Early driven up the valley by Sheridan.
 - (4) Unionists devastate the valley.
 - (5) Cedar Creek, Oct. 18-20. (Read Sheridan's Ride, by Buchanan Read.)
 - (6) Result of Campaign—Confederates confined to Richmond.
- #### 6. On Sea—
- (1) Alabama and Kearsarge (June 14). Captain Semmes against Captain Winslow.
 - (2) Blockade of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, by Admiral Farragut. Federalists successful.

1865.

(Closing Operations of the War.)

1. Grant's Campaign near Richmond. (Grant is aided by Sheridan.)
 - (1) Battle of Five Forks, April 1. Sheridan against Lee.
 - (2) Grant enters Petersburg and Richmond, April 2.
 - (3) Appomattox Court House; surrender of Lee's army, April 9, 1865.
2. Sherman's March through the Carolinas.
 - (1) Evacuation of Charleston.
 - (2) Battle of Bentonville, March 19.
 - (3) Sherman enters Raleigh (April 3).
 - (4) Surrender of Johnston's army, April 26.
3. On the Sea—
 - (1) Ft. Fisher, North Carolina (Jan. 15,) by Admiral Porter and General Terry.

Close of War.

4. Result—

- (1) Losses:
 - (a) Commercial industry destroyed.
 - (b) 625,000 men lost.
 - (c) \$2,790,000,000 debt incurred.
- (2) Military—
 - (a) Improvement in firearms.
 - (b) Improvement in method of transporting armies.

(c) Naval warfare revolutionized.

(3) Political.

(a) Emancipation Proclamation.

(b) Preservation of the Union.

(c) Three amendments to the Constitution, XIII, XIV and XV.

XIII—Frees the slave.

XIV—Makes the slave a citizen.

XV—Makes the slave a voter.

(d) Republican party in power.

IV. Vassar College (1861) by Mathew Vassar.

V. Death of Stephen A. Douglass.

VI. Interference of the French in Mexican affairs. (1861-1867.) (See Andrews.)

1. Napoleon sends troops to invade Mexico (1861).

2. Napoleon sends Maximilian to establish an empire (1863).

3. Napoleon withdraws the French troops and Maximilian is shot (1867).

(Events During War.)

VII. Gatling Gun invented (1861).

VIII. Trent affair (1861).

IX. Homestead Act (1862).

X. Sioux War 1862-1863).

XI. Emancipation Proclamation (1863). (See Civil War 1863.)

XII. Admission of—

1. West Virginia, 1863.

2. Nevada, 1864.

XIII. Political Campaign.

1. Parties and candidates—
Republican—Lincoln.

Democratic—McClellan.

2. Issue—

Management of the War.

3. Result—

Election of Lincoln.

1865—Lincoln and Johnson's Administration—1869

I. Party in Power—Republican.

II. Closing operations of the War—

1. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.

2. Johnston's surrender to Sherman, April 26, 1865.

III. Assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865, by Booth at Ford's Theatre. Cause—Fancied wrongs to South.

1865—Johnson, President—1869

Characterize.

IV. Capture of Assassins.

V. Capture of J. Davis, who was later released on bail and never returned to prison, May 10, 1865.

VI. Amnesty Proclamation by Johnson, May, 1865.

VII. Disbanding of the army.

VIII. Ratification of Thirteenth Amendment, 1865.

IX. Reconstruction—(See McMaster.)

1. Policy of Johnson, the president.

(a) A repeal of the Articles of Secession.

(b) A repudiation of Confederate War debt.

(c) Ratification of Thirteenth Amendment, 1865.

(d) Establishment of a Military Government for the South.

2. Policy of Congress—

(a) Nullification of Articles of Secession.

(b) Repudiation of Confederate War Debt.

(c) Ratification of 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.

(d) The Iron-Clad Oath.

(e) Establishment of a Freedman's Bureau.

(f) Establishment of a Provisional Government for the South.

(Policy of Congress adopted.) See Wilson's Epochs in American History. Read "Red Rock," by Thos. Nelson Page. "The Crisis," by Churchill.

X. Atlantic Cable, by Cyrus W. Field, 1866.

XI. Maximilian's Fate (1867)—A result of the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

XII. Purchase of Alaska, 1867.

1. From Russia.

2. Terms—\$7,200,000.

3. Causes—

Fisheries; cable; to accommodate Russia.

XIII. 1. Thirteenth Amendment, made the negro free.

2. Fourteenth Amendment, made the negro a citizen.

3. Fifteenth Amendment, made the negro a voter.

XIV. Tenure of Office bill, 1867. (See McMaster.)

1. Cause—

Quarrel between President Johnson and Congress.

2. Provision—

President could henceforth only suspend Federal officers—not remove them while the Senate inquired into cause for suspension.

XV. Impeachment of President Johnson, 1868.

1. Cause—

(a) Violation of Tenure of Office bill; removal of Stanton, Secretary of War.

(b) Abusive speeches against Congress by President Johnson.

2. Charges—High crimes and misdemeanors.

3. Result of Trial—Failed by one vote to find the president guilty.

XVI. Organization of Ku Klux Klan (1867).

XVII. Burlingame Treaty (1868).

1. By Anson Burlingame, with China. Secured new articles to treaty of 1858.

(See Larned's Encyclopedia.)

2. Provisions—

- (1) Right to exchange consuls.
- (2) Right of religious liberty.
- (3) Right of voluntary immigration.
- (4) Opening of more ports in China.

XVIII. Political campaign—

1. Candidates and parties—

Republican—Grant and Colfax.

Democratic—Seymour and Blair.

2. Issue—

Reconstruction; negro suffrage and relations with the seceded states.

3. Result—Election of U. S. Grant.

1869—Grant's Administration—1877.

I. Characterize:—

II. Completion of Pacific R. R., May 10, 1869.

(a) Effect of Pacific R. R. on commerce with Asia.

(b) On growth of West. (See Montgomery.)

III. Completion of Reconstruction, 1870.

1. Fifteenth Amendment, 1869.

2. All states represented in Congress in 1871.

IV. Great Fires—(See Gibson)—

1. Chicago, 1871.

2. Boston, 1872.

V. Indian Troubles—(See Gibson and Montgomery)—

1. The Modoc War, 1873. Place—Line between California and Oregon.

2. The Custer Massacre, 1876.

VI. Weather Bureau established, 1870.

VII. Treaty of Washington, 1871, by which all disputed questions were submitted to arbitration. (See Dictionary of American History, Jameson and McMaster.)

1. By commissioners representing England and France.

2. Place—Washington.

3. Provisions—

(a) Alabama claims settled by five arbitrators who met in Geneva (1872) and awarded U. S. \$15,500,000.

(b) The Northwest boundary—the water boundary between Washington Territory and British Columbia, settled by the Emperor of Germany in favor of U. S. (1872).

(c) Claims of British subjects against U. S. on account of fisheries settled by a Board of Fish Commissioners in favor of Great Britain (1877), England receiving \$5,500,000.

VII. Political Corruption—

1. Credit Mobilier investigation (1872) (See Wilson).

2. Whiskey Ring. (See Jameson's Dictionary of American History.)

VIII. Political Campaign of 1872—

General Grant against Horace Greeley.

IX. Panic of '73—Black Friday.

1. Cause.
2. Result. (See McMaster and Montgomery.)

X. "Resumption of Specie Payment," Act 1875.

XI. Grant's Financial Policy. (See McMaster.)

1. (1869) "The Credit Strengthening Act." declaring that 5-20 bonds of the United States should be paid "in coin."
2. (1870) The Refunding Act, by which \$1,500,000,000 in bonds bearing five and six per cent interest were ordered to be replaced with other bonds at four, four and a half and five per cent.
3. Demonetization of Silver (1873)—an act stopping the coinage of silver dollars and taking away the legal tender quality of those in circulation, made the words "in coin" mean gold.
4. Specie Resumption Act, 1875, to take effect 1879. All greenbacks to become redeemable in specie on Jan. 1, 1879.
5. To get specie, bonds might be issued. (An act passed by Congress in 1875.)

XII. Labor Troubles—The Mollie Maguires (1873-74 and 1875).

XIII. Centennial Celebration, One Hundredth Year of Independence of U. S., (1876) at Philadelphia.

XIV. Material Growth. (See McMaster and Montgomery.)

1. Discovery of Oil and Gas.
2. Electricity for lighting purposes.
3. Telephone.
4. Jetties' system constructed by Eads, 1875-79.

XV. Colorado admitted (1876)—The Centennial State.

XVI. Political Campaign.

1. Candidates and Parties:
 - (a) Republican—Hayes and Wheeler.
 - (b) Democratic—Tilden and Hendricks.
 - (c) Prohibition—Smith and Stewart.
 - (d) Greenback—Cooper and Cary.
2. Issue—Currency question; labor questions; corruption and dishonesty in public service.
3. Result—Election decided by an Electoral Commission appointed by Congress—Hayes, President; Wheeler, Vice President.

XVII. Electoral Commission (1877) composed of five senators, five representatives and five justices of the Supreme Court.

Decision—Hayes elected.

1877—Hayes' Administration—1881.

(See Gibson, McMaster, Montgomery, Andrews' Last Quarter Century U. S. History.)

I. Characterize:—

II. Party in Power.

(Review the "Electoral Commission.") (See Wilson.)

- III. Railroad Strikes, 1877. (See Gordy.)
- IV. Removal of Troops from South. (Wilson.)
- V. Invention of Phonograph by Edison.
- VI. Fishery Award—
Time, 1877.
Place of Meeting—Halifax.
U. S. paid England \$5,500,000.
(See Washington Treaty, 1871.)
- VII. Resident Embassy from China (1877).
(Review the Burlingame Treaty, 1868.)
- VIII.—Bland-Allison Silver Bill—(See McMaster)—
Bland Silver bill, originated by Richard Bland of Mo., authorizing free coinage of silver at ratio of 16 to 1. Passed by house, amended by Senate, which substituted the "Allison" amendment (1878).
- IX. Resumption of specie payment (1879).
Issue of Silver Certificates.
- X. Negro exodus from South (1879) to Kansas.
- XI. Grant's tour around the world.
- XII. Campaign of 1880—
1. Parties and Conventions. (See Andrews' Last Quarter Century.)
2. Issues—
(a) Chinese question.
(b) Tariff.
(c) Civil Service.
(d) Money.
3. Result—Election of Garfield and Arthur.
- XIII.—Some Noted Politicians—(See "American Statesmen.")—
Blaine.
Conklin.
Sherman.

1881—Garfield-Arthur Administration—1885.

- I. Party in Power—(See Andrews' "Last Quarter Century," U. S.)—
- II. Characterize President Garfield.
- III. Star Route Frauds—Investigation begun (1881).
- IV. Assassination of President Garfield by Guiteau (July 2, 1881.)

Arthur, President.

- V. Characterize President Arthur.
- VI. Opening of Atlanta Exhibition.
- VII. Trial and Execution of Guiteau (1882).
- VIII. Death of Longfellow; of Emerson (1882).
- IX. Anti-Polygamy bill by Edmunds (1882).
Provisions—To suppress polygamy in Utah.
- X. Chinese Exclusion Act (1882), stopped immigration of Chinese for ten years.
- XI. Improvements—
1. Brooklyn Bridge completed (1883).

2. Northern Pacific R. R. completed (1883).
 3. Postal Notes introduced (1883).
 4. Letter postage reduced to 2c (1883).
 5. Standard Time adopted (1883).
- XII. Civil Service Reform—
The Spoils system—(explain)—responsible for Garfield's death.
1. Pendleton Act (1883) to secure appointment to public office on the ground of fitness. (See Montgomery; Jameson's Dictionary of U. S. History.)
 - (a) Commission.
 - (b) Classified Service.
 - (c) Examination.
 - (d) Exclusion of political influence.
- XIII. Washington Monument completed (1885).
(Locate and describe.)
- XIV. Campaign—
1. Parties—
Democratic—Cleveland.
Republican—Blaine.
Prohibition—St. John.
Labor—Butler.
 2. Issue—
Tariff; Civil Service; Money.

1885—Grover Cleveland—1889.

- (See Andrews' Last Quarter Century in U. S., and Montgomery's U. S. History.)
- I. Characterize. (Read "Peter Sterling," by Ford.)
 - II. The New Orleans Cotton Exposition (1885).
 - III. Death of General Grant, 1885.
 - IV. Bartholdi Statue—"Liberty Enlightening the World," given to U. S. by France in 1885.
 - V. Growth of great corporations, "Trusts" (See Montgomery), and labor unions.
 - VI. Labor Troubles (1886).
 1. Railway Strikes.
 2. Haymarket riot in Chicago.
 - VII. Marriage of President Cleveland, 1886.
 - VIII. Charleston Earthquake, 1886.
 - IX. Trouble with Canada over fisheries in Newfoundland, 1886-7.
 - X. Important legislation by Congress. (See Montgomery.)
 1. Presidential Succession bill, 1886.
 2. Interstate Commerce bill, 1887.
 3. Electoral Count bill, 1887.
 4. Chinese Exclusion act, 1888.
 - XI. Tenure of Office bill repealed, 1887.
 - XII. Department of Agriculture established, 1888.
 - XIII. Campaign of 1888—
 1. Parties and Candidates:

- (a) Republican—Harrison and Morton.
- (b) Democratic—Cleveland and Thurman.
- (c) Prohibition—Fisk and Brooks.
- (d) Union Labor—Streeter and Cunningham.
- (e) Equal Rights—Belva Lockwood and A. H. Love.
- 2. Issue—Revenue system.

1889—Benjamin Harrison—1893.

(See Andrews' Last Quarter Century in U. S.)

- I. Characterize.
- II. Oklahoma Opened, 1889. (See Montgomery.)
- III. Centennial Anniversary of Washington's Inauguration, 1889.
- IV. Johnstown Disaster, 1889. (See Andrews.)
- V. Admission of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, 1889.
- VI. Samoan Difficulty, 1888-89.
Conflict between United States and Germany because of the attitude of each toward ruler and revolutionists in a province of Samoa.
- VII. Edmunds bill (passed 1882) declared constitutional (1890).
- VIII. Anti-Lottery bill (1890), concerning operations of Louisiana Lottery Company.
- IX. Pan-American Congress, 1889.
- X. Sherman Purchase Act, 1890.
- XI. International Copyright Law, 1890.
- XII. McKinley Protective Tariff bill, 1890.
- XIII. The New Orleans Mafia—Trouble with Italy, 1891.
- XIV. Admission of Idaho and Wyoming, 1890.
- XV. Trouble with Chile, 1891. (See Andrews.)
- XVI. Columbian Exposition preparation (1890 to 1893).
- XVII. Homestead labor troubles, 1892.
- XVIII. Chicago University opened, 1892.
- XIX. Indian troubles, 1890-91, by Indians of North Dakota and Indian Territory.
- XX. Famine in Russia—aid by United States, 1892.
- XXI. Presidential campaign (1892)—

- 1. Parties and Candidates:
 - (a) Democratic—Cleveland.
 - (b) Republican—Harrison.
 - (c) Prohibition—Bidwell.
 - (d) People's Party—Weaver.

- 2. Issue—Tariff; money.

- XXII. Some important inventions and discoveries: Safety bicycle; the X-ray; dynamite; cocaine as a local anaesthetic; liquid air.

1893—Grover Cleveland—1897.

(Second Administration.)

(See Montgomery, McMaster, Gibson.)

- I. Second Administration—As a reformer.
- II. Introduction at presidential election of Australian or secret ballot.
- III. World's Fair at Chicago (Columbian Exposition). Dedication,

Oct. 21, 1892; opening, May 1, 1893.

Notable features—(1) Attendance, (2) World's congresses, (3) U. S. Government exhibit—naval, war, agricultural, fisheries; (4) marvelous inventions and advances in science. (Read Andrews' Last Quarter Century in U. S.)

IV. Financial Panic, 1893.

1. Causes—

- (a) Excessive speculation and extravagance of the people.
- (b) Fear of reduction in tariff.
- (c) Failure in crops.
- (d) Hostile attitude between capital and labor.

2. Results—

- (a) Great business depression.
- (b) Many failures.
- (c) Little gold in U. S. Treasury.

3. Relief—

- (a) Repeal of Sherman act.
- (b) Bond issue.
- (c) Employment of idle men at good wages.

V. Repeal of Sherman act, 1893.

VI. Settlement of Behring Sea controversy, 1893.

VII. Industrial Army movement—Coxey's Army, 1894.

VIII. Repeal of Force Act passed in 1870, 1894.

IX. Pullman strike, 1894.

X. Recognition of Republic of Hawaii, 1894.

XI. Wilson Tariff bill, 1894.

XII. Municipal Reform—

- (1) Influence of Tammany in New York City politics.
- (2) Work of Dr. Parkhurst, Goff, Strong, Roosevelt.

XIII. The Atlanta Exhibition, showing astonishing progress made by South since the war of 1861-65.

XIV. The Cuban rebellion, 1895.

XV. Venezuelan dispute settled, 1896.

XVI. Extension of Civil Service reform—thirty thousand positions placed under it.

XVII. Admission of Utah, 1896.

XVIII. Death of noted persons—

- (1) Phillips Brooks, 1893; (2) Oliver W. Holmes, 1894; (3) Robert L. Stevenson, 1895.

XIX. Presidential Campaign—

1. Parties and Candidates:

- Republican—McKinley and Hobart.
- Democratic—Bryan and Sewall.
- Populist—Bryan and Watson.
- Prohibition—Levering and Johnson.

2. Issue—

- (1) Free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as opposed to a gold standard.
- (2) Protective tariff.

1897—McKinley's Administration—1901.

{See Montgomery, Gordy, McMaster, Gibson.)

- I. Characterize.
- II. Dingley Tariff bill, 1897.
- III. General Grant's Tomb dedicated (1897), on the banks of the Hudson in Riverside Park, N. Y.
- IV. Congressional Library opened (1897) in Washington.
- V. War with Spain, 1898.
 1. Preliminary Events—

Rebellion in Cuba (1895), the sixth rebellion against Spain in fifty years. (Review Ostend Manifesto.)
 2. Causes—
 - (1) Necessity for protecting commercial interests of U. S.
 - (2) Sinking of the Maine, Feb. 15, 1898.
 - (3) United States demands a free Cuba.
 3. Declaration of War, April 25, 1898.
 4. Preparation for war—
 - (1) Call for 200,000 volunteers.
 - (2) Congress votes \$200,000,000.
 - (3) Congress passes a war revenue act.
 - (4) Coast of Cuba declared to be in a state of blockade.
 5. Events of 1898, in war with Spain.
 - (1) April 27—Admiral Sampson at Matanzas, Cuba.
 - (2) May 1—Commodore Dewey at Manila, captures and destroys entire fleet.
 - (3) Spanish squadron commanded by Cervera entered Santiago Harbor, Cuba, on May 19th.
 - (4) Richmond P. Hobson, with a volunteer crew of seven men, sunk the Merrimac to obstruct the harbor of Santiago; men captured; liberated July 7.
 - (5) General Shafter moves against Santiago on June 23. With his army were the Rough Riders and First and Tenth regular cavalry.
 - (6) General Shafter with his army gains outer works of Santiago, also takes El Caney and San Juan.
 - (7) Destruction of Spanish fleet under Cervera by Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, July 3.
 - (8) Surrender of Santiago by General Toral, July 14.
 - (9) General Miles marches upon San Juan, the capital of Porto Rico.
 - (10) Manila surrenders to General Merritt and Admiral Dewey.
 - (11) Protocol signed, August 12, 1898.
 6. Treaty of Peace, signed December 10, 1898, at Paris.

Provisions—

- (1) Spain cedes Porto Rico and the Philippines to United States and relinquishes her claims upon Cuba.
- (2) United States pays \$20,000,000 to Spain for Philippines.
- (3) United States demands open commercial policy for the Philippines.

- (4) Cession of Guam, of the Ladrone group, to United States.
- 7. Results of War—
 - (1) Acquisition of Territory (see Topic 6).
 - (2) Demonstration of fighting power of army and navy.
 - (3) United the Union and Confederate veterans under the old flag.
 - (4) Showed the work of the Red Cross Society.
- 8. Cost of War—
 - 402 men; \$130,000,000.
- VI. Annexation of Hawaii (1898). (See Topic X., Cleveland.)
- VII. Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, 1898.
- VIII. The Philippine War (1898-1901). (See Mace.)
 - 1. Causes—
 - (1) Desire of natives for independence.
 - (2) Misjudging their own capacity and our motives.
 - 2. Generals: Spanish—Aguinaldo; American, Gen. Otis, Gen. Funston.
 - 3. Commission sent by president to organize a civil government on the island.
- IX. Roberts' case in Congress.
- X. Opening of Chicago Drainage Canal.
- XI. Destruction of Galveston, September, 1900.
- XII. Railroad strikes, 1900.
- XIII. Boxer War in China, 1900—Influence of United States.
- XIV. Presidential Campaign—
 - Republican—McKinley and Roosevelt.
 - Democratic—Bryan.
 - People's—Debs.
 - 2. Issue—
 - Financial questions; Tariff; Imperialism.

1901—McKinley and Roosevelt—1905.

- I. Decision of Supreme Court concerning government of late acquisitions from Spain, 1901.
- II. Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901.
- III. Shooting of President McKinley, September 6, 1901, by Czolgosz.
- IV. Death of the president, September 14, 1901.

1901—Theodore Roosevelt, President.

- V. Coal strikes in Pennsylvania—Coal strike commission (See Montgomery), 1902.
- VI. Immigration Act, 1904.
- VII. Department of Commerce and Labor created by Congress in 1903.
- VIII. Ratification of treaty with the Republic of Panama for construction of Panama Canal, 1904.
- IX. Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, St. Louis, Mo. (Study the "Louisiana Purchase.")

X. Insular Affairs—(See Mace)—

- (1) Cuba—Independence recognized in 1902. Protectorate.
- (2) Philippines. (See Topic VIII, McKinley's administration.)

XI. Official Corruption—

1. Post-office investigations.
2. Conviction of Senator Burton.
3. Folk's campaign against boodlers in Missouri.
4. Tammany in New York.

XII. Trusts—

1. Beef Trust.
2. Northern Securities Case. (See "Review of Reviews," 1903-4.)

XIII. Presidential Campaign—

Parties and Candidates:

- (1) Republican—Roosevelt and Fairbanks.
- (2) Democratic—Parker and Davis.
- (3) People's Party—Watson and Tibbles.

Issue—Attitude of administration toward trusts and corporations.

1905—Roosevelt's Administration—1909.

(See World's Almanac, 1904-5-6.)

I. Characterize.

II. Investigation of Equitable Life Assurance Society begun April 3, 1905.

III. Remains of John Paul Jones discovered in Paris by Gen. Porter, April 14, 1905; placed in a temporary vault at Annapolis, Md., July 24, and buried at Annapolis, April 24, 1906.

IV. Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition opened at Portland, Oregon, May 28.

V. Death of John Hay, Secretary of State, July 1.

VI. Treaty of Peace signed at Portsmouth, N. H., by the Japanese and Russian Envoys, Sept. 5, 1905.

VII. Affairs in Russia excite interest in United States, 1906.

VIII. Marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Congressman Longworth celebrated February 17, 1906.

IX. Earthquake in San Francisco, Cal., April 18, 1906.

The New Nation.

I. Discuss our growth in—

- (a) Nationality; (b) Population; (c) Territory; (d) Public Schools; (e) Colleges; (f) The Press; (g) Railroads; (h) Manufactures; (i) Commerce; (j) Postal Service; (k) Minerals; (l) Inventions; (m) Philanthropy; (n) Literature.

II. Discuss—

- (1) Southern Education—Booker T. Washington;
- (2) Pacific Cable;
- (3) Panama Canal;
- (4) The New Navy.

Topics for Review—

- I. Acquisition of territory by United States since 1776.
- II. Important treaties since 1789.
- III. Financial panics since 1819.
- IV. American Literature—

1. Poets:

- (a) William Cullen Bryant, 1794-1878.
- (b) Henry W. Longfellow, 1807-1882.
- (c) J. G. Whittier, 1807-1892.
- (d) James Russell Lowell, 1819-1891.
- (e) Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1809-1894.
- (f) Edgar Allen Poe, 1809-1849.
- (g) Other poets—J. G. Saxe, T. Buchanan Read, Alice Cary, Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte.

2. Prose:

- (a) Washington Irving, 1783-1859.
- (b) Wm. H. Prescott, 1796-1859.
- (c) Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1803-1882.
- (d) Geo. Bancroft, 1800-1891.
- (e) Francis Parkman, 1823-1893.
- (f) J. Lothrop Motley, 1814-1877.
- (g) James Fenimore Cooper, 1789-1851.
- (h) Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1804-1864.
- (i) Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), 1835-—.
- (j) Wm. D. Howells, 1837-—.
- (k) Louisa M. Alcott, 1832-1888.

National Poems and Songs.

- 1. "America".....Samuel Francis Smith
- 2. "American Hymn".....Kellar
- 3. "Columbia".....Dwight
- 4. "The Flag of Our Union Forever".....Geo. P. Morris
- 5. "The Blue and the Gray".....Francis Finch
- 6. "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Francis Scott Key
- 7. "The American Flag".....Joseph Rodman Drake
- 8. "All Quiet Along the Potomac".....Ethel L. Beers
- 9. "Marching Through Georgia".....Henry Clay Wood
- 10. "Sheridan's Ride".....Thomas B. Read
- 11. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic".....Julia Ward Howe
- 12. "Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!".....Geo. F. Root
- 13. "The Red, White and Blue".....David T. Shaw
- 14. "The Battle Cry of Freedom".....Geo. F. Root
- 15. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home".....P. S. Gilmore
- 16. "Dixie".....Albert Pike
- 17. "My Maryland".....Paul H. Hayne

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